EGISTERED NO. M 4345

MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

VOL V. FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1944 No. 43

Defeat which enemy will not forget

I CONGRATULATE you on the reopening of the vital Dimapur-Imphal road. Not since they overran the Far East two years ago have the Japanese launched so heavy and so desperate an attack against us, but this time you have not only held them, aided by air support, but you have turned to attack and have inflicted a defeat which the enemy will not forget. They wanted to invade India, cut the lines of supply to China and to General Stilwell's American, British and Chinese forces, and thus stop their advance in North Burma

YOUR VICTORY has prevented this. You have flown and marched and fought and battered your way forward through terrible monsoon conditions. Only those who have seen the terrific nature of the country under these conditions will be able to appreciate your achievements and especially those of the infantry

THE JAPANESE know for they fought under similar conditions, and were routed To the south and east of Imphal other Japanese forces are still fighting on. Give them no respite, drive them out as you did the remainder

Admiral LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN in an Order of the Day, on Monday

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[Note.—*The summary of news and comments contained in the* Madras War Review *generally relate to events and statements published till Wednesday, every week.*]

THE DECISIVE BATTLE

"British India can be regarded as liberated and our forces which were fighting in Kohima and the Naga Hills are well into Manipur State. Although there is a lot of fighting to be done before the Japanese are completely eliminated, I believe this to be the decisive battle of the only invasion there has been of the Indian soil since the Burmese armies crossed this same frontier more than hundred years ago."

His Excellency Sir ANDREW CLOW, *Governor of Assam, in a broadcast talk, on Monday.*

❖

KEEP IT UP

"You have inflicted a major defeat on the enemy. It remains now to destroy him. I realize the difficulties of terrain and weather, but I am confident that you can, and will, do it. You are on top. Keep it up. Stay there."

General SLIM, *Commander of the 14th Army, in a message to troops who fought to re-open the Imphal-Kohima Road.*

❖

ONLY ONE END TO THIS WAR

"With such troops as we have and the Allied Navies and Air Forces, there can be only one end to this war—and that is complete victory."

General MONTGOMERY, *in a message to General Omar Bradley, Commander of the United States Forces in Normandy, on the capture of Cherbourg.*

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FALL OF "FESTUNG CHERBOURG"

THE capture of the important port of Cherbourg in Normandy ends the second phase in the campaign from the west. This is a great achievement coming as it has done within 20 days after the landings in France. The Battle for Cherbourg resembled a miniature Stalingrad. Ultimately the Americans overcame the fierce and savage resistance of the Nazis. This was made possible by the fact that British and Canadian troops under General Montgomery kept Field-Marshal Rommel's forces on both sides of Caen fully engaged. Two other important factors which contributed to the Cherbourg victory are constant Allied air attacks which prevented Rommel's strategic tank and armour reserves moving to the rescue of the Cherbourg garrison, and the fact that the forces which were landed on the French coast were handpicked and equipped with the most up-to-date and efficient weapons of warfare.

REUTER'S Correspondent with the Americans has, in a despatch, described the "Fortress" of Cherbourg, "From behind a hedgerow deep in the defence ring guarding *Festung Cherbourg*," he writes, "I watched an assault on a ridge important to the defence of the port. I found what the Cherbourg line was made of—steel, concrete, barbed wire, mortars and machine-guns. The German defence ellipse is one of the strongest fortifications the American infantry cracked." He describes a huge concrete pill-box with walls three feet thick and capable of holding 85 men, an anti-tank gun, six machine-guns and a number of other automatic weapons. There were a number of smaller pill-boxes nearby capable of holding 25 men. There were fields of barbed wire around these massive forts which were flanked by giant concrete road blocks. As one officer at General Eisenhower's Headquarters observed, the Battle for Cherbourg was not a push-over for the Allies.

IT is interesting to examine the psychology of the Germans in regard to the *Festung* idea. Not only Cherbourg, but the whole of Europe, was to them an impregnable fortress. The *Festung Europa* idea was publicised for the first time when the Allies wrested the initiative out of the hands of the Nazis who were therefore put to the dire need of building the morale of the people of Germany. This was at a time when the Axis powers were being pushed back in Russia, in the Pacific, in Africa, in Italy and other battle-fields. Goebbels believed that propaganda stressing the existence of a strong and well-defended fortress of Europe would give the Germans a feeling of security and safety. This was a far cry from the boasts of 1941. Goebbels said on December 28 of that year, "The British insular realm is a prisoner of its own limitations". Now the Nazis have found themselves prisoners in their own Fortress!

THUS Nazi propaganda has been forced to bow down to facts and change its tune. Goebbels relying on Hitler's dictum that the masses are asses and can be made to believe anything, has made a somersault in complete disregard of previous statements. He who ridiculed the idea of Britain being an island fortress had to indulge in boasts of Hitler's Europe being a safe and secure fortress. But even this line of propaganda seemed to have its own danger, for assurances of safety were likely to produce optimism and complacency which would be fatal to the German war effort.

SO the line of immediate necessity was adopted by the Nazi Propaganda Ministry. The situation on the Russian front deteriorated, and Goebbels began referring to 1918 and urging the German people to put desperate courage into the war effort. He said that it was mainly a Single Front battle and the Germans could hold on. As regards the operations in Italy, Goebbels told the Germans that it was only a minor sideshow. When Allied air raids grew to the gigantic dimensions of another front in the war against the Nazis and when the news of the R.A.F. raids by night and the American Flying Fortresses by day could not be hidden for long from the Germans, Goebbels began to minimise the losses and suppress the news. But what Goering had guaranteed would never happen was actually happening; the roof of Hitler's *Festung Europa* had been blown off and bombs were raining down from the skies! So Goebbels had to switch his propaganda on to the line of passivity and emotionalism; he described Allied airmen as "merciless", "baby killers", "barbarians", and so on. The idea was to lash the people into courage through fear and despair, and defend their "Fortress" with savage ferocity.

BUT the Germans know in their heart of hearts that the fall of *Festung Cherbourg* is an indication of what will ultimately overtake *Festung Europa*.

THE KING IN FRANCE.—The King held an investiture at General Montgomery's headquarters. In the photograph he is congratulating Corporal J. W. Masfield after presenting him with the Military medal.

RUNNING COMMENTARY

German Robot Planes—Cause of Luftwaffe's inferiority Complex

We have been hearing a good deal of the German robot planes operating over Southern England from the French Coast. It is jet-propelled and launched from a ramp with the aid, evidently, of a take-off rocket. It is not radio controlled and once it is launched the Germans have no control over its further movements. Such attacks would have been launched many months ago, when the Germans wanted to divert the impact of Allied forces on German industries and communications. But before this could be done, the Allies had carried out counter-measures which included the smashing of the chief experimental constructional centre at Peenemunde and the ceaseless pounding of runways on France. This caused a severe set-back to the despatch of pilotless planes, on which HITLER concentrated all his productive energies even at the sacrifice of fighting and bombing aircraft construction. This evidently is the explanation for the great mystery of the *Luftwaffe's* inferiority complex.

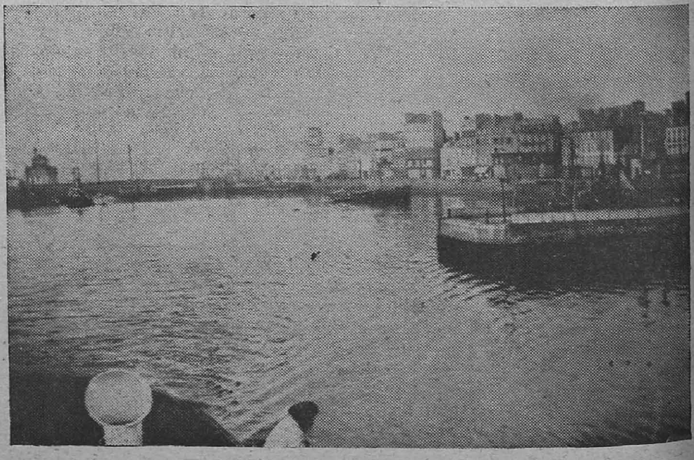
Referring to the pilotless aircraft the Air Ministry says that it is "an unmilitary weapon of chance." It is obvious that the object of HITLER in sending out such planes to Britain is to cause panic and indiscriminate loss of life. "The new German secret weapon," said Captain HARALD BALFOUR, Britain's Under-Secretary for Air, "has been hailed with all the trimmings of totalitarian thuggary. The Nazi radio has excelled itself in sadistic joy, neurotic gloating and an absurd exaggeration of its air weapon. It is the most encouraging sign of the growing mental panic of HITLER, GOEBBELS and the rest." Commenting on the use of the new weapon the London *Daily Express* says, "Each smoking missile that comes through the air over here is one piece of German war output the less to be used against the armies fighting for the liberation of Europe." The London *Times* in a leading article a fortnight ago (June 17) points out that "the aim of these nuisance raids is, no doubt, to shake the morale of the British public; which has never been stronger than to-day."

* * *

Britain faces New Danger with Calm and Confidence

This spirit of the British people facing the new danger with the same calm and confidence with which they faced the battle of Britain was reflected in the cool and confident statement made by Mr. HERBERT MORRISON, Minister of Home Security, in the House of Commons on June 16. He said, "The enemy's effort to use pilotless aircraft has been expected. Counter-measures have already been applied and will continue to be applied with full vigour. Exaggerated importance need not be attached to this new development."

That Britain was expecting attack by such planes was made clear by Mr. CHURCHILL four months ago. "There is no doubt," he told the House of Commons on February 22, 1944, "that the Germans are preparing on the French shore new means of attack on this country, either by pilotless aircraft, or possibly rockets, or both on a considerable scale. We have long been watching these with the utmost vigilance." Watching and preparing.



Cherbourg Harbour.

The Axis Powers and their satellites, however, believe that the course of the war will be changed by this weapon. "With this new invention," said the Rangoon radio on June 18, "The Great War has entered its last chapter." The Gemman forces radio military commentator told the German troops last week (June 20) "We are only too well aware that an opponent with such an extensive and up-to-date range of technical equipment as Britain will not leave the last stone unturned in the endeavour to find counter-measures against the new German weapon. Now the dramatic contest between the new German weapon and the new British counter-weapons has begun." The fate of earlier German "Secret" weapons is well known. The Germans have used the acoustic and magnetic mines, rocket bombs and radio control tanks. But effective answers have been found for all these inventions. In the same way British scientists who have so far proved equal to the task of meeting any threat to the safety and security of Britain that the Germans could think of, can be expected with confidence to find a fitting answer to the "new secret" weapon of the Germans which is neither new—for experiments for the construction of radio-controlled aircraft were started as early as 1936—nor "secret" because similar aircraft were used by the Germans against the Allies in Salerno. As for Britain themselves, Mr. MILES, the noted aircraft designer, has published the fact that she had turned down a practical design for a pilotless plane on the ground that it was an "indiscriminate" weapon. This shows that the robot plane was not a pure German invention.

Mr. CHURCHILL IN FRANCE.—Left to right—*Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Mr. Churchill, General Sir Bernard Montgomery and Field Marshal Smuts.*

"Anti-Invasion" Weapon—German Claim examined

The term "flying bomb" now being applied to the German weapon is a better description of it than "pilotless plane," which seems to suggest an aircraft carrying a bomb-load and capable of returning to its base after releasing it. The Germans themselves call the projectiles "dynamite meters." As for the Japanese, the flying bombs seem to have stirred their imagination which is sustained by crude mythology and firecrack festivals. A bright Japanese propaganda effort is an apocalyptic vision of one of the bombs "racing back the Germany" at the end of a raid! The Germans claim that the flying bomb is an "anti-invasion" weapon. But it has neither prevented the Allied landings in Normandy nor affected the progress of subsequent operations.

It may be asked why were not the flying bombs which are claimed to be an important "anti-invasion" weapon used against troop concentrations and other preparations in Britain *before* the landings. It would seem that HITLER was anxious to use the weapon at, and not before, the right moment. He could not know the right moment because Allied air power prevented him from knowing it and also reduced the scale on which the flying bombs could be used. They are being used

REFRESHMENTS.—Mrs. Constance Morley, Westclif-on-Sea, Essex, wife of a well-kown tea-planter keeping busy distributing fresh home-made tea and cakes to R.A.F. and I.A.F. personnel somewhere on the Burma front. Cpl. S. E. Dove of 33, Blemheim Crescent, North Kensington, is seen helping her.

SESHIAH, THE CURIOUS VILLAGER

(*By* R.G.)

CANTO II

Second Instalment

" Why " said the Party man " we're not
A servile mob, like the old lot.
There've been a lot of changes since
The Mogul was the ruling prince.
Autocracy has gone and we
Claim absolute democracy.
If India's people are to share
A war, they must the war declare."

" And is that so ? And are your fellows
All democrats both ripe and zealous ?"
Seshiah asked (a little quizzical
But not as yet grown metaphysical).
" These Ministers were meant to be
Responsible to you and me,
Or to the members whom we chose
To state our wish by ' Ayes ' and ' Noes '.
But nobody has yet asked me
Or even you if we agree
That Ministers should now resign.
And I for one do not incline
To think they should. If I'm insulted
Because the mob was not consulted
Before the Viceroy, who is found
To be by law and duty bound,
Proclaimed the country loyally
At war behind His Majesty,
How much the more should I resent
A Ministry impertinent
Which, being bound by law to act
For you and me, have proved in fact
They're irresponsible, erratic,
And anything but democratic !"

" But " (so the Party man protested)
" The choice not in the people rested
But in our Party's High Command
Which speaks for the whole Motherland !"

" And is that so ?" Seshiah said
And wagged a disapproving head.
" A Party by the very name
Is just a part, and not the same
As the whole country. How can those
Whom only your one party chose
By oligarchical selection,
And not by popular election,
Usurp the people's place and shout
And order Ministers about ?
Are these our Ministers, or yours ?
Are they to do your Party chores
Or serve the public interest,
For the whole people doing their best ?"

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now because it is very nearly too late to use them at all !

* * *

Results of the new experiment—Germans in the dark

As regards the flying bomb itself, it may be observed that though its explosive power is evidently very great its range is apparently limited, and it cannot be directed with any accuracy. The Germans are very anxious to know the results of the use of the new weapon. In a broadcast in German on June 19, the Berlin radio admitted, "We are still in the dark about the weapon itself and its effect on the British people." And the British Government have wisely decided not to dispel this darkness at the present stage ! It is obvious, however, that the missile cannot be directed to any particular military target, such as a factory, a railway line or bridge, a depot or assembly point, and it cannot be compared with the assaults of a strong force of bomber-aircraft, for planned military effect.

As regards its object of breaking down civilian morale by terror tactics, it is only too evident that it has not succeeded, and will not succeed. It may be recalled that the German bomber-blitz on Britain failed to break the British resistance or crack the morale of the people. So HITLER abandoned it and turned to Russia. He thought he could score a swift and decisive success there and then attack Britain with a sufficient bomber force, with better prospects and results. HITLER's gamble in Russia proved his undoing. He not only failed to conquer Russia, but he weakened the strength and power of the *Luftwaffe* as well. Meanwhile the Allies built up more bombers and fighters, and ultimately they outstripped the *Luftwaffe* and left it behind. The problem that faced HITLER was how to get his bombs to Britain without using bombers and pilots who had been beaten once—and would be beaten again. The flying bomb was his solution, and, but for the Allied air attacks on the Pas-de-Calais area, which destroyed the mischief considerably at the source, it would well have been a really dangerous weapon.

* * *

Misfiring Missiles—Hitler's "retaliation" !

This was evidently the 'retaliation' promised by HITLER and Goering as an answer to the mass air raids by Anglo-American air forces. But the weapon which they have taken years to perfect has already been blunted, and will be eliminated in due course. German propaganda has stated that the flying bomb is only the first of many new weapons to come. This itself was a tacit admission that the new weapon was not going to be a success. They must have known already that what they failed to achieve in the hour of seeming triumph in 1940 by their bomber squadrons, they are not likely to in 1944 by misfiring missiles, when the Allied ring is closing round them from the east, south and west.

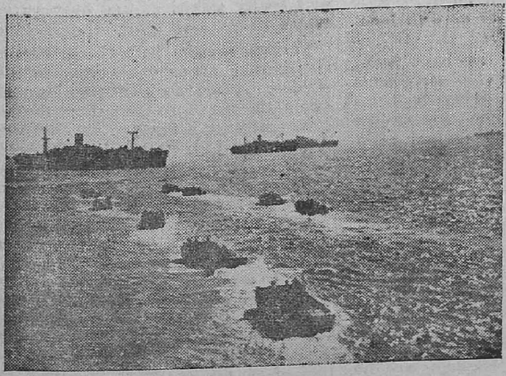
THIS IS HOW IT WAS DONE

The greatest assault the world has ever known could not have been carried out successfully without long and expert planning, perfect timing and absolute co-ordination with every man trained to the second in his task. Nothing could be left to the chance of the moment. When the zero hour struck, man and machine functioned with rhythmic smoothness, thanks to months of arduous practice. These photographs taken during one of the many large scale practice exercises show how this co-ordination which has had such results was achieved.

Troops wading ashore under " enemy " opposition.

Ammunition stacked along the roadside.

Camouflaged Bren Carriers at the side of a country road.



Landing assault craft exercise from infantry landing ships.

Silhouetted against the rising sun, landing craft on their way to the beaches.

THE POSSIBILITY OF

By R. GALLETTI, I.C.S.

IT may seem to you who are not members of any Government, nor likely to become members of any Government, a little outside your province to think about the principles of international order, even if you find it interesting as an intellectual exercise. But it is very much your business and mine. We may never be in a position to draft protocols and negotiate treaties and issue proclamations; we may never have to take part in the administrative work required to make good intentions effective; but if there is one thing that ought to be believed in politics it is that no Government can rise much above the level of thinking of the man in the street and the man in the field. Even dictatorial Governments behave in the way that they do because the ordinary citizens they control are not educated to know better; and representative Governments meet at every turn the force of public opinion. So if the public have no opinion about international order, the odds are that there will be no international order; and if the public have stupid opinions about it, the odds are that the organization set up will be either unworkable to start with or made unworkable in a very short time.

INADEQUATE INVENTION

The appalling state of Europe in the last few years before the war was a direct consequence of public opinion being hopelessly wrong on essential matters. You in India need not congratulate yourselves or be smug about having avoided such errors; for in fact the dominating opinion in this country, as manifested in the press and on the platform, was headed in exactly the same direction. It was as though leading men of all parties had looked at Europe and said: "See what a lovely ditch they have all fallen into: let's dig ourselves a ditch exactly like it and push ourselves in!" In particular there were three blunders of the first magnitude after which this country's leading men were running full tilt. One was the One Party State, of which the almost inevitable consequence is the emergence of a tyrannical, overbearing, and probably corrupt oligarchy. But on the side which touches international order, the dogmas of Self-sufficiency and the Independent Sovereign National State were more directly pernicious. I shall not now speak of Self-sufficiency as an economic and political doctrine, except to say that there is no more hope of a stable and peaceful international order among States devoted to self-sufficient policies than there would be likelihood of peace and order in a village or town in which every family insisted on doing everything for itself and regarded it as an injury or an insult if a neighbour asked to be allowed to earn his living by working in its fields or mending its chairs or keeping a shop to sell its goods. To-day I am concerned with the sad mess the world has got into through the cultivation of that useful but inadequate and dangerous invention, the Independent Sovereign National State.

I have nothing against nationalism, for those who know how to carry this strong liquor. I am myself proud to call myself an Englishman, and my Scots friends are even prouder, and possibly with reason, of the name of Scotsman. There was a time when Germans might be proud of being members of the German nation; and there will come a time when a true, strong, united Indian nation will claim the unqualified allegiance of every inhabitant of the country already called India, and local and communal loyalties will find their proper place along with, but not superior to, that allegiance. But to recognize one's nation is a wholly different thing from the undiluted nationalism which makes international order an impossibility. That is the nationalism which says: "My country is sovereign and independent; as a State it will not recognize the community of States; in matters of its own interest it will be its own judge; and it will use its own force at its own discretion."

Now, nations are not individuals, and it cannot be said that what holds good about men individually holds good about States. But just consider what would be the condition of a district or country in which each man and woman took the line which the nations of the world have taken as a matter of course. The condition is quite simply known as anarchy or the law of the jungle; and when it prevails, out go civilization and decency and every possibility of orderly sane living. If there is no law-giver to give law, no judge to judge by it, and no magistrate or policeman to enforce it, there can be no right, no freedom, and no prosperity. Every man—I take the argument from Sir Norman Angell—must say to himself, "I cannot be safe unless I am stronger than any possible aggressor"; and as the possible agressors are saying exactly the same thing, it is as plain as a pikestaff that nobody can be safe; for even the biggest bully can be beaten by two, three or four who combine against him. It is a very simple proposition in logic that A cannot be bigger than B at the same time as B is bigger than A; and the balance of power kind of statecraft, though it can juggle the pieces wonderfully at times, fails in the end because you cannot always get the nations into precisely two lots of precisely the same weight. If the stronger lot is aggressive, there is war; and even if the peace-lovers are stronger, the war-lover is apt to delude himself, as the German and the Japanese have done to the ruin of the world, into the belief that he can win, if only by preparing secretly and hitting first when nobody is looking.

WHY THE LEAGUE FAILED

So, if there is to be peace on earth, there must be a plan for international justice. It is not certain that humanity does want peace; at least, the peoples of almost every country have from time to time refused to accept the essential condition—which is, that no State or Government (since Governments are in fact what make the moves) shall be a judge in its own cause. There have been countless peace plans, and the last and most ambitious, the plan of the League of Nations, was the best, in that it provided for the arbitration of disputes between States. But it did not succeed in curbing aggressors who were really ambitious and aggressive. Why?

Various reasons have been stated. One is that it was not worked in the right spirit and no great State would apply the sanctions according to the Covenant when it came to a showdown. A second, which goes a little deeper, is that the sanctions could not be enforced without bringing on war, and if war was to be the only way of keeping peace, then the promise of the League was a snare and a delusion. Against this it was argued that Collective Security would be a reality if the great nations were prepared to apply armed force; the aggressor would be frightened by the show of force and would refrain from aggression. And doubtless if the United Nations had been United Nations in 1939 or 1935 or 1931, there would have been no attack

INTERNATIONAL ORDER *

on Poland or Ethiopia or Manchukuo. But Collective Security means readiness for war, and that means armaments; and peace-loving nations which will spend billions of dollars and millions of pounds when finally made to fight will not spend enough to give a maniac dictator a sleepless night while he is merely making his preparations.

I myself, however, say, taking Clarence Streit's argument in "Union Now" and going yet further along the same line of thought, that the trouble with the League and with the proposals for an International Police Force which are now much in evidence is that they rest on a wrong assumption. That assumption is that you can coerce a state with force from outside, and not mean war. You can certainly coerce a state by force; but force applied to a state from outside is war and nothing but war. And what we want is not war but justice. Our mistake is to gaze so fixedly on one method that we forget to look at other, better methods.

THE INDIVIDUAL BULLY

Let us go back to the individual. It is possible to make the individual bully behave himself by beating him into good behaviour. You may have read the story in Kipling's "Stalky & Co." which tells of one such operation. In pioneer settlements in America Vigilantes were a common institution; and they worked on the same principle. In feudal times both in Europe and in India the great chief or baron who made himself obnoxious to his neighbours might be pulled down by a combination of lesser barons. But the interminable squabbling and bickering and bloodshed of the method were poor recommendations; and it is not the way that good behaviour is ensured in the modern state. The first great step forward is when a strong central authority, whether a King or a Governor-in-Council, is in a position to beat down single smaller authorities or combinations of them, and to take from them for ever their power to use force; or a magistrate is in a position to beat down any bully or gang and make it too dangerous for any one man or group to use force. Then it is possible to enforce resort to judges and courts for the determination of disputes, and it is possible to enforce the decisions of the courts and to maintain the law of the land by the King's army, the Sheriff's posse, and the police, when police are at last invented. In this province the process was well displayed when the Poligars of the Deccan were chased from their rock fortresses and the East India Company's Judges, District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police took firm hold. There were still murders and riots, but these were visited with punishment; and the ordinary man might go about his business without fear, and seek justice from an impartial court when he and his neighbour could not see eye to eye.

Now it is a thing that can be learnt from history that to outlaw private force it has always been necessary to break up armed bodies and apply the public force to the small unit rather than the large. As long as barons were allowed their armed retinues, they were a menace to the King's peace. As long as Chicago gangs were allowed to go round in strong bodies with sub-machine-guns, the police could not prevent bloody affrays and terrorization of the public. But when the law of the land and those who execute it take a strong line against armed bands, then the public force is quickly effective against single man or unarmed groups.

NATIONS NOT INDIVIDUALS

Nations are not individuals, and it is well to repeat it, because the notion that states are the units in the society of nations is the fallacy which prevents us devising the proper machinery for the maintenance of the world's peace—a peace even more important to every man and woman than the King's peace within the state boundaries. You cannot coerce nations, except by war, even if you can do something with economic sanctions. Burke said he did not know the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people; and with equal truth we can say we do not know how to bring a nation into Court or confine it in a lock-up. You cannot do these things to a nation. But you can do them to the individual citizens of a nation; you can do them to individual ministers—if you have a means of applying the public force against them. It is a number of persons composing a Government which decides to prepare for war; it is a number of persons composing a Government which draws up ultimatums and gives orders to the armies to march. And when there is an international dispute, you will find, if you look closely at it, either that certain men of one country have a dispute with certain men of another country about a piece of land or a right claimed and denied, or else that a Government composed of particular men is following a policy which displeases other particular men forming another Government.

The mischief is done because in the first of these situations the individuals are not left to settle it between themselves, or there is no Court having jurisdiction over the subject-matter of the dispute, and the Governments of the nations to which the disputants belong make the quarrel their own; and in the second of these situations the Governments have command both of the existing armed forces and of the whole power of the nations to make and use arms. So, in their smaller spheres, had the Poligars of India and the feudal princes of England and France. And just as it was necessary, if the King's peace was to be maintained, to take away from the feudal princes their power to be judges in their own cause and make good their arbitrary pleasure by force of arms, so it is necessary to take away from Governments, in order that the world's peace may be maintained, these same privileges. The independent sovereign nation-state is an anachronism, and it ought to go.

NATION AND SOVEREIGNTY

Would the loss of the privileges make the citizens of the nations any less self-respecting, happy and free? Nothing of the kind. The citizens of the United States of America are not the worse but the better because the States of the Union were denied by the Constitution and by the great war between the States the power to use armed forces to make good their arbitrary decisions against each other. But unfortunately all over the world, and not least in this country and this province, the ordinary man, and even the intelligent man, does not see the simple point—that for a nation to surrender its claim to absolute sovereignty for the sake of international law and order makes its citizens not less but more free, and the state therefore a better and prouder state. Until you, and others like you, are quite clear on the point, statesmen will

* A lecture delivered at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Madras District War Committee in Madras on Sunday (June 25).

break their hearts and lose their reputations in vain, even if they see the next point.

That also is illuminated by American experience, but can be made clear out of English or French or Indian experience. An International Police Force is not going to be a success if it is an army to fight wars. It can only succeed if it is a police force genuinely and truly, that is, if its function is to uphold the world law promulgated by the world legislature and declared by the world courts against the individuals or groups that break or wish to break it—not against nations. It must be able to arrest and indict the individual or the Government as a corporate body and bring them if necessary before the world court for trial. So its relation to national police forces must be like that of the American Federal Police to State Police, or the C.I.D. to local police. Its particular field of action must be marked out, but within that field it must be guaranteed co-operation and not opposition from national police forces. How this is to be done is a problem both difficult and delicate, and very well worth every intelligent man's examination. I have not the time to enter into detail and pass to one last point—the third vital requisite of international order.

If an international police is to enforce the decrees of world courts and maintain the provisions of world law against Governments, those Governments must not have it in their power—any more than the poligars and barons and Big Shots in the end had it in their power—to defy the public force. Therefore *all national armies, navies and air forces must go, root and branch, lock, stock and barrel, bag and baggage.* The only exception that can be made is a small force for each nation, comparable to the American States National Guards, the ornamental Bodyguards of Princes, or the Malabar Special Police, sufficient to furnish pomp when it is needed, to back up the regular police when internal disturbances become dangerous—and to keep the force in tribal or uncivilized areas—but no more. It is an error to disarm before there is a world law and world courts (of which, incidentally, there should be not one but many—probably one in each great state); but when there is a world law and world police to execute it, it would be fatal not to disarm completely.

NON-VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE

Let those who preach non-violence remember this—that every day affairs remain non-violent only because there is a public force to prevent the violent being violent. Non-violence between nations likewise requires that all international forces should be gathered out of the hands of state Governments and entrusted to an impartial authority over all Governments. Until that is done, the violent nation can be curbed only by violence. This war is being fought to curb violence beyond all precedent. But unless men of goodwill and good brains now give their minds strongly to discover the truth about international organization, this will not be the last war. On the other hand, there is no need to despair. The problem of democratic self-government in large countries looked hopeless to the Greeks and Romans but was solved by the invention of representative institutions: the problem of internal peace may have seemed hopeless to Akbar as to earlier monarchs, but was solved by the invention of the rule of law. *Now is the time to invent the institutions* which will solve the problem of international peace, even if men as clever as Aristotle and Todar Mall think it insoluble. It is up to you to think, and, further, so to act now that the world recognizes Indians as men of courage and wisdom, whose thought merits respect, and whose words are not a woolly blathering.

THE RAID ON JAPAN: EYEWITNESS' ACCOUNT

CORRESPONDENT Roy Porter, broadcasting from Chungking on his return from the smashing Super-Fortress attack upon Japan's vital iron and steel centre at Yawata, said that the attack was evidence that Japan was unable to provide adequate defence for her factories there. Porter went over the target in one of the first three bombers employed. Here is his story:

"The first plane flew into the target in almost complete blackness. By the time the second Super-Fortress was over the target, searchlights on the ground and anti-aircraft fire started.

"We took off from a base in western China carrying large loads of bombs and gasoline. We arrived over the target at exactly 11:09½ p.m. It was at that moment our bombs plunged downwards right on the Japanese marks. The two minutes preceding, however, were rugged. In the first place the alarm had already been given by the first two planes. The searchlight batteries were full on. Enemy anti-aircraft was blazing below. Even before we approached the target area, we had to weave and dodge our way in.

"It wasn't too bad at first but steadily got worse as we flew steadily east toward the target, the Imperial Steel and Iron Works of Yawata. Flak began to spray the ship. Weaving searchlights picked us up time and again, only to lose us almost immediately. Then it happened! A field battery caught us in its huge savage arc. From that time on, until we outran the beacons, the whole cabin was lit up. A white spatter on the nose of the plane told of a bullet hit; a dull thud on the right was a piece of sharpnel, as we found out later. We just turned and turned. Those faithful engines kept right on going without a moment's hesitation.

"One strange thing we encountered over the target, as so many other planes did, was the absence of Japanese night fighters. We didn't see a single one. All this time—which were seconds, comparatively, but hours, proportionately—ack ack was bombing and searchlights poking along the nose into the ship. Other crews were not so lucky, because as the long line of B-29s began to string out the Japanese had more time to organize their defences. The enemy had got planes into the combat area and a fight was on.

"We only stayed about 10 minutes over the outer defences but it seemed 10 times that long. We entered the bomb run as the Japanese themselves lit up the target and searchlights still played on the planes. There were no half-measures in that combat last night. We were to kill or destroy, or be killed or destroyed. The bombs went down toward the target. When the bombs dropped on the target, seconds later (that seemed hours before they became days in length) the plane pointed its nose up and roared away into the darkness westward toward China."

While taking his IQ test, a draftee was asked: "What does RFD stand for?" He looked blank for a moment, then visibly brightening, replied: "Ranklin Felano Doosevelt.

* * *

A man drew a lucky elephant in a sweepstake. He had three wishes; so he rubbed the elephant once and asked for a thousand pounds. The money dropped right into his hand.

He rubbed it again and asked for something that money cannot buy—a crate of bananas. This appeared instantly.

Then he thought he had better ask for something that would benefit the whole of humanity, so he said: "I'd like to kill Hitler."

The next post brought his calling-up papers.

M.A.R.S.—A NEW SERVICE IN THE INDIAN ARMY

By LIEUT.-COL. R. G. TRIGGS

DURING my service in the Army, I have had the good fortune to be stationed in Madras three times. The first time was in 1925; then I came here as a Subaltern in the Lancashire Fusiliers. I find it interesting to compare those days with these; for instance, in those days, there was no Madras Radio Station, there were no talkies; we had silent pictures then, with small orchestras which, I remember always played exactly the same tunes for travel films, love scenes, and cowboy pictures, sometimes, with amusing results as you can probably imagine. There was a business boom on then, there was plenty of money about and plenty to spend it on.

When I was again stationed in Madras in 1936 there was no business boom but the shops were filled with the good things of life, and living was easy and spacious. There was plenty to do and plenty of time to do it in. We had a visit from an Australian Cricket XI, and I have with me now a cigarette case, which I prize very much; it was given to me by the Madras Cricket Association for my services as Honorary Secretary for the Cricket Matches, which were played at the Madras Cricket Club Ground at Chepauk. So much for the past.

MADRAS WAR EFFORT

In 1944 I find myself somewhere in the Madras Presidency again. The many good friends which I made when I was here before, both Indian and British, are now, like myself, middle aged. Most of them, to a greater or lesser degree, are helping the wonderful war effort, which was, and is being made in Madras.

Many have joined the services, and some have probably had duties similar to mine which have taken me, by train and aeroplane, all over the country, from Peshawar, in the North, to the tip of India, in the South, and from Karachi, in the West, to Assam, in the East. If you could take a concensus of our opinion I think you would find that we should all say that nowhere in India is so much done and so well done for the Services as is done here in Madras! May I say that we are not ungrateful.

The nature of the Battalion I command is one that would never have been even dreamed of before this war started. It would have been regarded as a Battalion in the imagination of H. G. Wells. It is called an *Indian Military Air Raid Service Battalion*, and is largely composed of officers and men who formerly belonged to the Fire and A.R.P. Services in those parts of India from which the Air Raid threat has now receded. The men come from all parts of India and speak thirteen different languages.

A HAPPY BATTALION

But that does not worry us; we are a very happy battalion. *Every man is a volunteer. These men come from the comparative comforts of their civil jobs, to life in the Army under canvas.* During the floods our camp was washed away. One or two of the weaker ones quailed a bit but the vast majority proved their mettle once and for all by treating the whole thing as a joke. The sign of a good soldier!

We have been honoured by visits by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief General Auchinleck, the Honourable Defence Member, Sir Firoz Khan Noon (now a member of the War Cabinet) the Army Commander, General Beresford-Pierse and the Engineer-in-Chief, Major General Roome.

Now I would like to tell you a little more about the Battalion itself. First of all it is not the only one of its kind. I cannot say how many there are, but their origin came about in this way. When the threat to the West of India disappeared because of the defeat of the Axis Powers in the Middle East, the Government of India realized that this would release a large number of officers and men trained in fire fighting and A.R.P. work. It seemed a waste of good training and men, not to use them. So the idea of "A.R.P. Battalions" for *service in re-occupied countries* was mooted. Volunteers were called for, the response was encouraging and so the Indian Military Air Raid Service Battalions were formed. *The first of such Battalions in any Army in the world.*

UP-HILL FIGHT

We started with two officers, my second-in-Command and myself. The recruits poured in, they had to be housed, clothed, fed and trained. It was an up-hill fight. The floods came—we had to move. The Battalion's life went on. We started our own shop and used the profits for games, musical instruments, gramophones and records, sports gear, etc. We have since started gardens to help in the Grow More Food Campaign.

Mobile Canteens have visited us from the Joint War Charities and the Indian Hospitality Committee; we shall always remember them. Lady Hope has visited us on two occasions; she has our gratitude.

Whilst the men were being trained in the Camp, the Officers were going through a special course at the O.T.S.; they did well. And whilst I am on the subject of training I simply must take this opportunity of thanking the Controller and the Madras A.R.P. Staff for the help they have always so willingly given us.

Now I would like to say a word or two about the role and duties of a M.A.R.S. Battalion. I have frequently been asked 'What does a M.A.R.S. Battalion do'? Well we all know the story, which is now a chestnut, of the German Commentator who announced "The enemy was over the Reich in great force last night. We shot down 257 of his planes—one of our towns is missing." *That is the sort of situation that we hope to alleviate in certain places where we once had friends and where we hope to have friends again.*

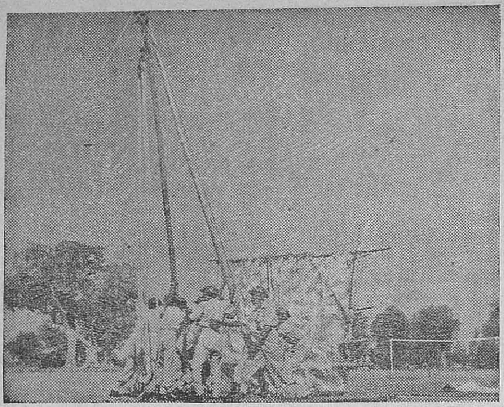
I have recently returned from a conference in Delhi where the administration, composition and role of these Battalions was revised. They are now to be administered by the Engineer-in-Chief, India Command; *they will be Indian Engineer Battalions, and the men will be known as Sappers instead of Sepoys.*

"BULLDOZER" SECTION

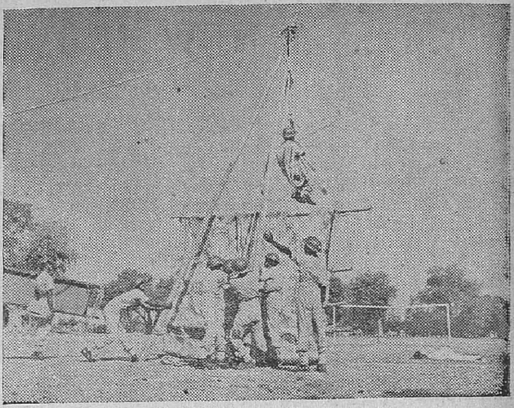
I won't bore you with a detailed description of the composition of a Battalion, but the rough outline is this. There is a Mechanical Excavator section, more popularly known as the "Bulldozer" section. There is also a Bomb Disposal Section.

Then we have the companies each of which is self contained so that it could tackle a job on its own. We have Fire Platoons, Rescue Platoons and Mobile Aid Posts. The Fire Platoons are officered by men who have had actual blitz experience in Great Britain.

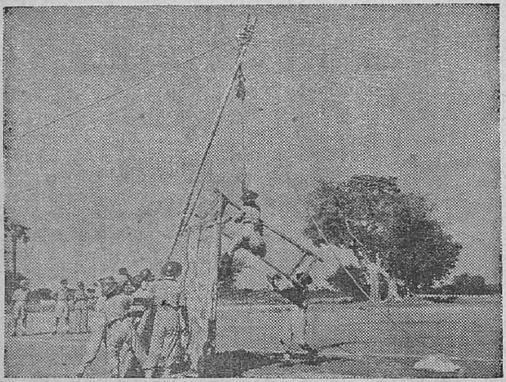
(*Continued on page* 16.)



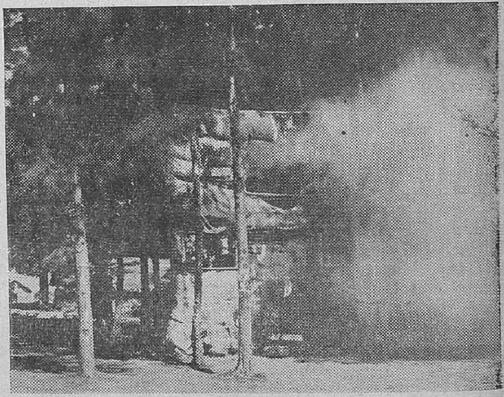
Erecting sheer legs to effect rescue of a casualty from a " high and damaged wall."



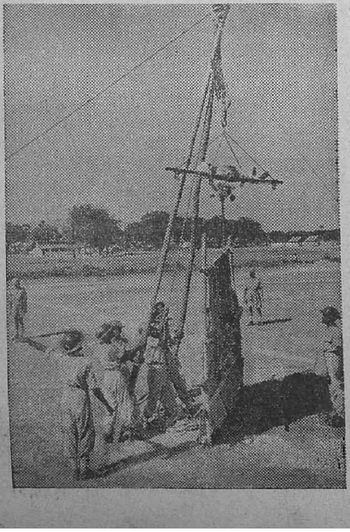
TRAINING.—A Rescue man goes over.



The second rescue man goes over.

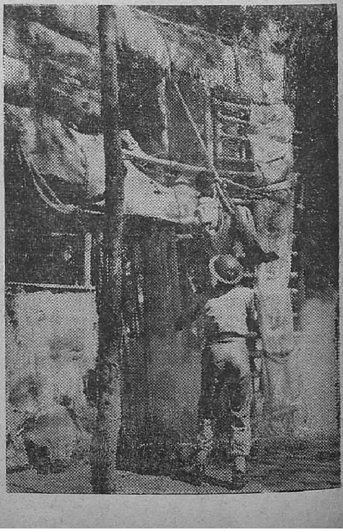


JUNGLE FIRE.—A hut or basha catches fire.

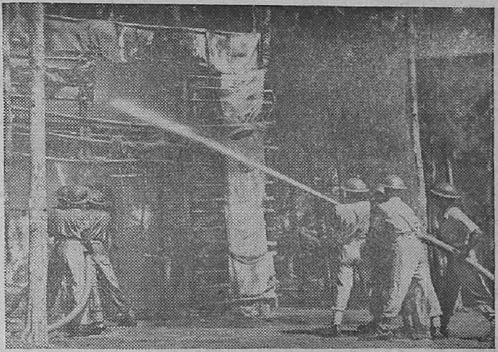


Left.—***The casualty, after first aid treatment, is " luffed " to safety.***

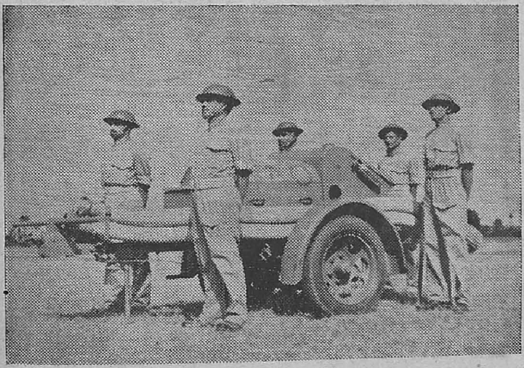
Right.—***RESCUE FROM THE FIRE.—Lowering an unconscious man from a hut.***



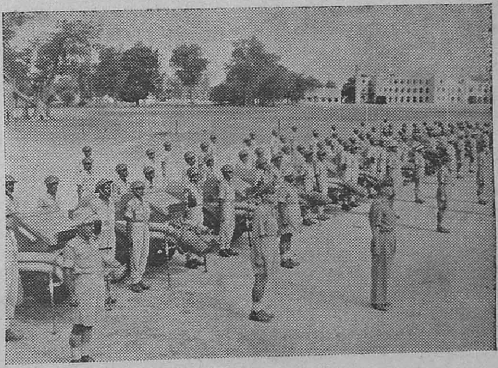
BASHA FIRE—Dealing with the flames quickly to prevent spread.



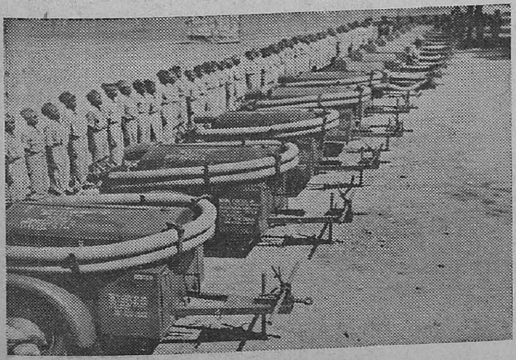
The shape of things to come.—A fire in a jungle habitation.



PUMP-DRILL—A fire-crew from Bombay.

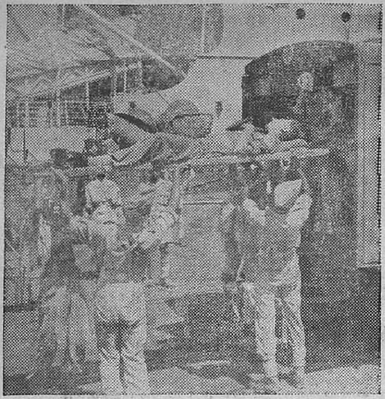


FIRE PLATOON LINE-UP—Fire crews from South India.

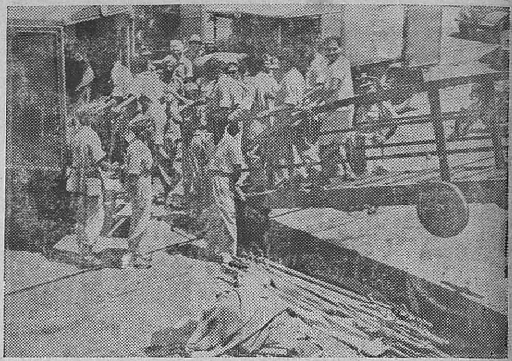


A fire platoon awaiting inspection.

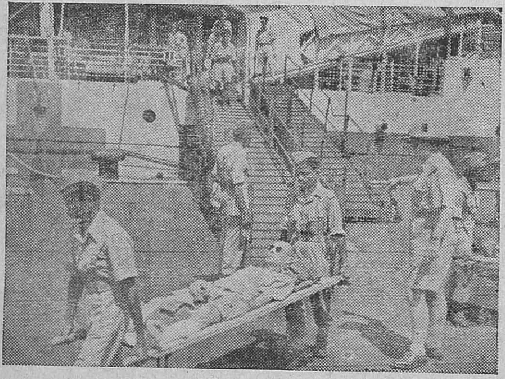
TRAINING BY DEMONSTRATION—The Raid Reconnaissance personnel.



A wounded B.O.R. is loaded into an ambulance.



The walking wounded.

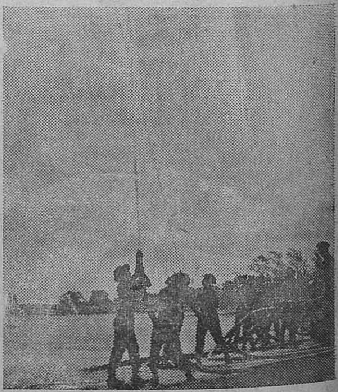


A wounded B.O.R. is carried ashore by a stretcher-party.

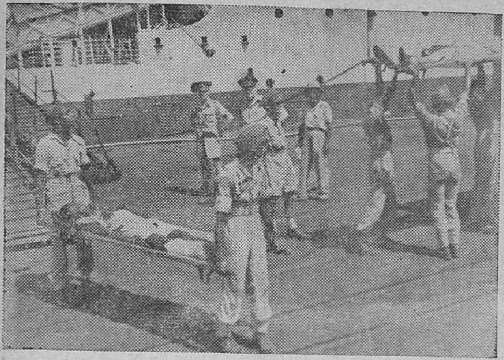
From the hospital ship to the hospital train.

"Branch" control produces in this case an artistic effect.

Pump drill technically known as wet drill.

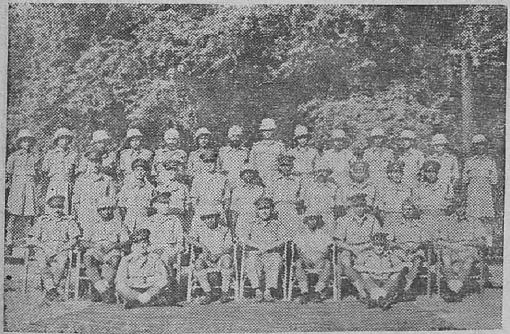


SHIP WORK PICTURES

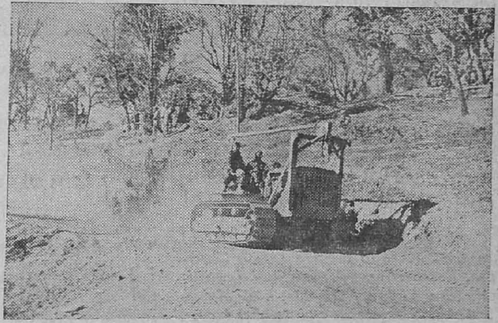


A West African wounded soldier is moved to a waiting ambulance.

A corner of the information room—The Havildar explains.

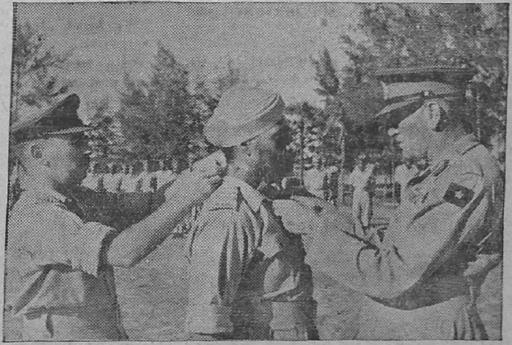


Officers and V.C.Os. of the Unit.



The men being trained in " Bulldozer " work.

The Commanding Officer Lieut.-Col. R. G. Triggs (right) *in conversation with a Public Relations Officer.*



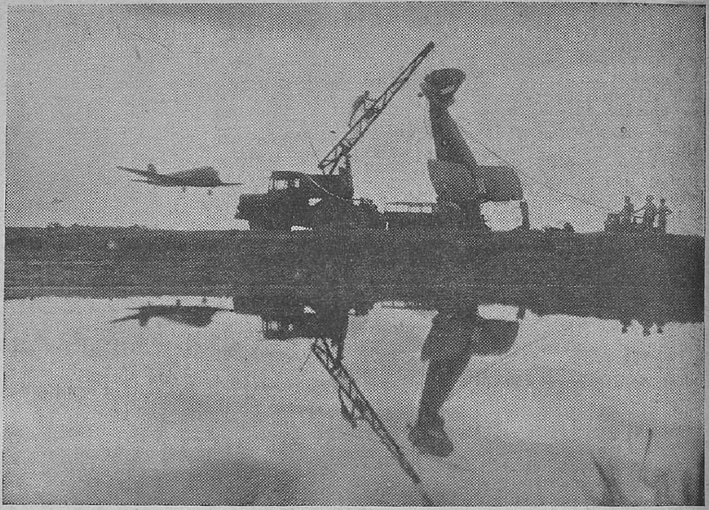
Subedar-Major Amar Singh of the M.A.R.S. Battalion being decorated by General Auchinleck, C-in-C. Major G. W. Bone, second in command of the Battalion, is also seen in the picture.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

These Fire Platoons are equipped with Trailer Pumps capable of immense output, and it would have to be a pretty big fire to stand up to them.

Next we have the Rescue Platoons which are Officered by men who have been trained at the Civil Defence Schools in India. Each Rescue Platoon is provided with lorries fitted up with blocks and tackle, shores, picks and shovels, acetylene cutters, etc., the Platoon also has ambulances. All fire and rescue personnel are trained in First Aid and are capable of dealing with cases of shock, burns, bandaging, etc. The men also get trained in Field Engineering including the use of explosives.

Lastly we have the Mobile Aid Post which is commanded by a Subaltern of the Indian Army Medical Corps. The men are trained Nursing Orderlies, who are capable, among other things, of preparing a tent or a small room as an operating theatre.



Flying conditions on the Burma Front at this time of the year are at their worst. **This picture shows *part of a forward airfield after a monsoon storm and the salvaging of an aircraft upset during the terrific deluge.***

THE BATTALION'S JOB

I am often asked if we are armed. The answer is definitely, "Yes"!

Generally speaking it is the job of these Battalions to provide Debris Clearance, Bomb Disposal, Essential Demolition, Fire Fighting, Rescue, and Mobile First Aid Services in re-occupied towns, and urban districts in Burma, and other places, after their capture by the armed forces, and before the establishment of Civil Defence Services by the Civil Administration.

These Battalions are organized and equipped to provide—

(*a*) Debris clearance parties, including Mechanical Engineering Detachments.

(*b*) Parties for essential demolition of unsafe structures and to limit progress of fire.

(*c*) Fire fighting parties.

(*d*) Parties to deal with unexploded bombs.

(*e*) Rescue parties for removing casualties and corpses from debris.

(*f*) First Aid treatment of casualties.

(*g*) Ambulance Service for evacuation to hospitals.

(*h*) Disposal of corpses.

(*i*) Disposal of dead and wounded animals.

"WE ARE COMING BACK"

Apart from their efficiency for war, the men are receiving educational instruction and are learning trades that will help them when they return to civil life. They have good food and plenty of exercise. They elect their own committees to run their own shop and their own messing. They are happy, fit and keen.

We have already had opportunities to prove our usefulness and the results have been most satisfactory. For instance at ports the men have unloaded hospital ships and loaded hospital trains. They have extinguished fires for villagers. And have carried out a number of other jobs.

If there should be any of our friends in Burma or elsewhere listening to me now—and I believe we have many such friends—I would like to say this to you; we are coming back, and when we do, we shall not only rid you of the perfidious Jap, we shall also bring with us means of protecting you against him, and from the treachery he undoubtedly stands for.

—A talk broadcast from A.I.R., Madras.

JAP SWORD IS GURKHAS' TROPHY

A beautifully worked Japanese sword, over 200 years old, which once belonged to a Japanese prince of royal blood, is the latest war souvenir to adorn a Gurkha regimental centre.

The sword was captured by a Gurkha havildar after a fierce battle between one of the units of the regiment and the Japs inside Burma.

"The sword belonged to a high ranking officer, although we could not find out who. We don't know any more of its history, except what a Japanese authority told us."

KEEPING SOLDIERS FIGHTING FIT

Instructors of the Army School of Physical Training and the physical and recreational training schools in India are showing the modern Indian soldier how a strong physique can uphold his offensive spirit.

To keep "fighting fit" the soldier must be alert, quick-acting and resourceful. He must have strength, endurance and agility. He must be able to swim in full equipment, to row a boat and to cross all obstacles, whether man-made or natural. Towards these ends the syllabus of modern army physical training is continuously aimed.

Peace-time gymnastic apparatus has been largely replaced by rifles, logs, ammunition boxes, shells, stretchers and other equipment used in the field.

Recreation, as an aid to the maintenance of morale, has received its full share of attention. Team games are evolved to exercise the greatest number in small spaces and combat activities such as boxing, wrestling, and close combat play a big part.

THE MAN WHO BROUGHT RUSSIA THROUGH

STALIN AND HIS GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

ONLY Joseph Stalin fully knew how close Russia stood to defeat in 1942, and only Joseph Stalin fully knew how he brought Russia through.

But the whole world knew what the alternative would have been. The man who knew it best of all was Adolf Hitler, who found his past accomplishments turning into dust.

Had German legions swept past steel-stubborn Stalingrad and liquidated Russia's power of attack, Hitler would have been undisputed master of Europe, looking for other continents to conquer. He could have diverted at least 250 victorious divisions to new conquests in Asia and Africa.

But Joseph Stalin stopped him. Stalin had done it before—in 1941—when he started with all of Russia intact. But Stalin's achievement of 1942 was far greater. All that Hitler could give he took—for the second time.

At the beginning of 1942, Stalin was in an unenviable spot. During the year before he had sold over 400,000 miles of territory at the price of saving most of his army. Gone was a big fraction—how large only he knew—of the precious tanks, planes and war equipment which he had been hoarding for years against the Nazi attack. Gone was roughly one-third of Russia's industrial capacity, on which he depended for replacements. Gone was nearly half of Russia's best farmland.

With all this gone, Stalin had to face another full-weight blow from the Nazi war machine. For every trained soldier the Germans had lost in the previous year's battles, he had probably lost as many and more. For every bit of valuable experience which his soldiers and commanders had gained, the Germans had had the opportunity to gain an equal amount.

MAGNIFICENT WILL

Stalin still had the magnificent will to resist. With reduced resources, Stalin tackled his problem, trying to pick abler leaders for his Army, trying to improve its resistance, trying to maintain the morale of his people, trying to extract more aid from his allies.

Only Stalin knows how he managed to make 1942 a better year for Russia than 1941. But he did. Sevastopol was lost, the Don basin was nearly lost, the Germans reached the Caucasus. But Stalingrad was held. The Russian people held. The Russian army came back with four offensives that had the Germans in serious trouble at the year's end.

Russia was displaying greater strength than at any point in the war. The general who had won that overall battle was the man who runs Russia.

In his birch-panelled office within the dark-towered Kremlin, Joseph Stalin, an imponderable, soberly persistent leader, worked at his desk 16 to 18 hours a day. Before him he kept a huge globe showing the course of campaigns.

There are streaks of grey in his hair, new etchings of fatigue in his granite face. Stalin was 64 on December 21, 1943. But there is no break in his hold on Russia and there is recognition of his abilities by nations outside the Soviet borders.

For his armies Stalin coined the slogan: "umiraite, no ne otstupaite" (Die, but do not retreat). It had been shown at Moscow that a strongly fortified city can be held as a strong point against attack by mechanised forces. Stalin chose to make Stalingrad another such point. While Germans and Russians were booting each other to death in the bombpocked streets, Stalin was organising the winter offensive which burst into the Don basin with the fury of the snow-storms that accompanied it.

To keep his home front intact, Stalin had only work and black bread to offer. He added a promise of victory and called to his people to sacrifice collectively to preserve the things they had built collectively.

In his 25th anniversary speech Stalin emphasised that the most important event in foreign affairs, both for war and peace, was Allied collaboration. "Our aim", he said, "is not to destroy all military force in Germany, because any intelligent man will understand that this is as impossible in the case of Germany as in the case of Russia. It would be unreasonable on the part of the victor to do so. To destroy Hitler's army is possible and necessary."

—Condensed from "Times"

THE SWORD OF STALINGRAD

THE city of Stalingrad has developed five-fold since the Soviets came into power, 27 years ago. And until the panzers lumbered in, spitting their destruction ahead of them; until the Nazi dive-bombers started their 2,000 sorties a day; until the heavy artillery of the Wehrmacht began its six months of almost ceaseless barrage, Stalingrad was one of the loveliest cities in the world.

It had, in the last quarter of a century, become the most modern of all the busy Volga towns. In the centre of one huge, beautifully spacious Stalingrad square is a fountain surrounded by statues of children dancing. From this square used to run a wide street of typically European-looking offices and shops, much like the modern shops in Rotterdam's Coolsingel—also flattened by ruthless Nazi attack.

Five hundred yards away, this street led into another once-lovely square, on one side of which still stands the shell of Univermag, Stalingrad's proudest department store.

Here Field-Marshal Paulus had his Headquarters. Here he waited with the last 100,000 remnants of the half a million army which had begun the siege, until the Russian shelling of the town that had been the scene of their most brilliant battles 26 years before became so terrifying that the Nazi commander had to ask for an armistice. Here finally ended a battle which has now become known in every corner of the civilised world as "the epic of Stalingrad". Here 330,000 Germans were lost to Hitler, 90,000 of whom were taken prisoner, 23 of them generals, 2,500 of them officers.

So ended the epic of Stalingrad. The eyes of the freedom-loving world had watched anxiously throughout those six weary months, during which the shelling was so terrible that a Stalingrad soldier afterwards told a journalist, "Normally I should have put a bullet through my own head rather than endure this, but I and everybody here knew we must stick to it because the whole Russian people and the whole world were expecting it of us." And no nation was so full of admiration, no nation was so grateful to those heroic defenders as the people of the British Isles, who had themselves stood up to the full weight of the Nazi attack from the air two years before.

BRITISH ADMIRATION

The world knows how the British admiration and respect for the inhabitants of Stalingrad, for the men of the Red Army, and for the people of the Soviet Union have been symbolised in the gift of a steel sword by King George VI.

For such a gift of honour, only the finest work in the world would be good enough. So Britain called in bespectacled 83-year-old Tom Beasley, a master-craftsman who has made thousands of swords—swords for five reigning monarchs, scimitars for the Shah of Persia, swords for Abyssinian warriors—all beautiful, highly-finished, proud examples of a craft. "But none," said Tom Beasley, "a prouder job than this."

Thousands of British people saw the sword before it was sent off to the Soviet Union. In the port of Liverpool alone, it was examined by keenly interested citizens at the rate of 4,000 an hour. In Edinburgh, Scotland, 24,500 people saw it in two days. In Glasgow, 58,843 people in three and a half days. In Cardiff, 9,538 persons in one day.

All over the United Kingdom it was admired, and the interest was not so much in its shining beauty, as in the deeds and the people to whom it was to be presented,—because every Britisher was proud to make such a symbolic gift to a people whose spirit is such that within a few months of the liberation of the rubble that had been a fair, prosperous city, 8,082 dwellings had been restored or built in the city; thousands of people had been moved out from dugouts, trenches and tents, many of them had built their own homes on their own beloved soil; 42 schools had been restored, 10 hospitals, 11 polyclinics, 8 children's health centres, a hundred kindergartens and creches and 20 miles of water mains.

The Sword of Stalingrad is a two-handed fighting weapon, 4 feet 2 inches long, with a broad and convex two-edged blade of the hardest tempered steel. On this brightly-shining blade, in English on one side, in Russian on the other, is inscribed a message which speaks the thoughts of a nation:

"To the steel-hearted citizens of Stalingrad—the gift of King George VI, in token of the homage of the British People."

Bonds of friendship between the two peoples have been forged in blood and steel. When the victorious armies of the United Nations, striking jointly from the East and from the West, finally drive into Germany itself, they will follow a path carved out for them by the defenders of Stalingrad, whose gift-sword points direct to the heart of the Nazi Fatherland.

MARSHAL ZHUKOV

MARSHAL ZHUKOV who is of peasant stock was born in 1897. He served for three war-years in the Imperial Army as ensign in a Cossack Unit. He joined the Red Army in 1918 and served as a subaltern under Timoshenko.

He studied at the Red Army officers' Academy where Shaposhnikov and Voroshilov were his teachers.

During the years 1931 to 1933 he graduated at the Frunze Military Academy and in 1937–38 he commanded the 6th Cavalry Corps.

In 1940 he was made G.O.C., the Kiev military district and was for some time Chief of the General Staff. In 1941 he was appointed U.S.S.R. Deputy Commissar for Defence and in October when Moscow was threatened, he was charged with the outer defence of the city.

In August 1942, he undertook the command of the Southern Army group. In December 1942, he represented the General Headquarters of the Supreme Command in the general leadership of the offensive. He organized the defence of Stalingrad and Grozny and under his management the encirclement of the German troops at Stalingrad was completed.

He was associated with Marshal Voroshilov in the relief of Leningrad. In January 1943, Zhukov was made a Marshal of the Soviet Union.

Marshal Zhukov, Hero of the Soviet Union and wearer of the Order of Lenin is a great fortress and defence expert. In 1940, as Chief of the Soviet General Staff, he helped Marshal Timoshenko and he organized the Red Army tactics and training. He is a ruthless and exacting commander believing that the battles must be won at the headquarters before they are won on the field.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE RUSSO-GERMAN WAR

1941

JUNE 22: Germany invades U.S.S.R.

JULY 12: Anglo-Soviet Agreement signed in Moscow, for mutual assistance against "Hitlerite Germany" with no separate peace.

JULY 20: M. Stalin becomes People's Commissar for Defence of the U.S.S.R.

SEPT. 19: Germans occupy Kiev.

OCT. 8: Russians announce evacuation of Orel.

OCT. 16: Russians evacuate Odessa.

OCT. 20: Soviet Government reported at Kuibyshev: Stalin remains in Moscow.

OCT. 24: Germans capture Kharkov.

NOV. 1: Germans capture Simferopol, capital of Crimea: Marshal Shaposhnikov announced new Russian Chief of Staff.

NOV. 14: Russians drive back enemy north and south of Moscow.

NOV. 22: Germans enter Rostov.

NOV. 26: Marshal Timoshenko advances 70 miles in Ukraine, threatening enemy flank at Rostov.

NOV. 28: Russians retake Rostov: German army in disorderly retreat.

DEC. 10: Russians take offensive along whole of Eastern Front.

DEC. 16: Germans in retreat along entire Eastern Front: Failure to take Moscow.

DEC. 19: Hitler takes over personal command of German Army on the Russian front.

1942

JAN. 18: Marshal Timoshenko advances 65 miles in new offensive.

FEB. 24: Russians encircle 16th German Army, numbering 96,000 in Starayarussa district.

MARCH 1: New Russian offensive in Crimea.

MAY 13: Russians launch offensive in Kharkov sector.

MAY 26: Twenty-year Anglo-Soviet Treaty signed in London, providing full collaboration during and after war.

JUNE 10: Von Bock opens new German offensive.

JULY 1: Germans capture Sevastopol fortress, town and harbour.

JULY 27: Russians announce evacuation of Rostov.

AUG. 9: Russians continue withdrawal in Caucasus following German advance.

AUG. 21: German advance along Caucasus continues: Heavy fighting in Stalingrad sector.

SEPT. 16: Heavy fighting on outskirts of Stalingrad.

SEPT. 23: Russian counter-offensive north-west of Stalingrad.

OCT. 18: Severe fighting in Stalingrad area.

NOV. 22: Russians announce opening of offensive at Stalingrad.

NOV. 29: In Stalingrad Russian attacks are maintained: 66,000 prisoners, 1,397 tanks and about 2,000 guns captured since November 19.

DEC. 16–20: Russians open offensive on a 60-mile front in middle Don sector: Over 13,500 prisoners captured.

DEC. 31: Main German forces in full retreat in face of Russian drive south-west of Stalingrad.

1943

JAN. 1: Russians capture Velikiye Luki after heavy fighting.

JAN. 3: In Caucasus Russians capture Mozdok and Malgovek.

JAN. 18: At Leningrad the siege is raised.

JAN. 30: Russian victory at Stalingrad: Field Marshal Paulus and 16 Generals of the remaining forces captured.

FEB. 2: More German forces capitulate at Stalingrad.

FEB. 8: Russians capture Kursk.

FEB. 12: Russians capture Krasnodar, capital of the Kuban.

FEB. 14: Russians re-capture Rostov and Voroshilovgrad.

FEB. 16: Russians capture Kharkov.

MARCH 12: Russians occupy Vyazma.

MARCH 15: Russians evacuate Kharkov again.

JULY 5: Germans launch offensive in Orel, Kursk and Bielgorod sectors.

JULY 15: Russian counter-offensive in north and east of Orel.

AUG. 4: Russians capture Orel.

AUG. 6: New Russian offensive in direction of Kharkov.

AUG. 23: Marshal Stalin issues Order of the Day announcing that Kharkov has been taken.

AUG. 30: Russians capture Taganrog of Sea of Azov.

SEPT. 1: Liquidation of German army surrounded at Taganrog.

SEPT. 17: Stalin announces capture of Briansk.

SEPT. 25: Special Order of the Day announces Russian capture of Smolensk.

OCT. 7: New Russian offensive: Dnieper crossed at 3 places.

OCT. 23: Russians capture Melitopol.

OCT. 27: Russian break-through between lower Dnieper and Sea of Azov.

NOV. 6: Kiev again in Russian hands.

NOV. 13: Russians capture Zhitomir.

NOV. 19: Red Army evacuates Zhitomir in face of German counter-offensive in Kiev salient.

NOV. 26: Red Army captures Gomel.

NOV. 29: Mr. Churchill presents Sword of Stalingrad to M. Stalin at Teheran.

DEC. 14: Germans announce new Russian offensive.

DEC. 15: Trial of Germans accused of atrocities opens at Kharkov.

DEC. 31: Russians recapture Zhitomir.

1944

JAN. 4: Red Army patrols cross the old Polish-Russian border: Germans in disorderly retreat.

JAN. 6: Rapid Russian advance in the Ukraine.

JAN. 8: Troops of the Second Ukranian Front under Gen. Koniev capture Kirovograd.

JAN. 12: General Vatutin captures Sarny, 35 miles west of pre-war Polish frontier.

JAN. 27: Leningrad completely freed from German blockade.

FEB. 3: Red Army 6 miles inside Estonia.

FEB. 8: Troops of the Fourth Ukranian front under Red Army General Tolbukhin capture Nikopol.

FEB. 13: Russians capture Luga, the last German stronghold in the Leningrad sector.

FEB. 17: Liquidation of German forces trapped in the Kaniev pocket—52,000 killed, 11,000 taken prisoners.

FEB. 22: Krivoi-Rog captured by Russians.

MARCH 18: One thousandth day of the Russo-German war: German armies in retreat in all sectors.

MARCH 26: Red Army reaches Rumanian border.

APRIL 3: Russian troops enter Rumania after crossing the Pruth.

APRIL 8: Russians reach Czechoslovak-Rumanian frontier: German defeat at the Carpathian foothills: Red Army's land siege of Odessa begins.

APRIL 10: Odessa back in Russian hands.

APRIL 11: Kerch captured by Russians.

APRIL 13: Russians capture Feodosia, Simferopol and Eupatoria.

APRIL 14: Death in Kiev of Gen. Vatutin.

MAY 9: Russians capture Sevastopol: 20,000 Germans killed, 24,000 taken prisoners: whole of Crimea liberated.

MAY 20: Two hundred and fifty thousand ton convoy, one of the largest ever sent from Britain reaches Russia without loss of a single merchant ship.

WAR DIARY

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

21ST JUNE.—There was slight increase in German air activity over Southern England and parts of Scotland.

More than 1,000 bombers attacked Berlin yesterday and to-day. Other places bombed include Hanover, Brunswick and Macklenburg.

22ND JUNE.—More 'flying bombs' were shot down in Southern England. United States troops have captured several of the sites from which the Germans launched their flying bombs.

Last night industrial objectives in Ruhr and Rhineland were bombed. Berlin was attacked heavily by the Allied aircraft.

The first shuttle bombing trip from Britain to the Soviet Union has been made by bombers of the American Eighth Air Force.

23RD JUNE.—More of new robots were launched against Southern England. Allied bombers continued to attack launching ramps for pilot planes in the Pas de Calais area.

The Minister of Home Security, Mr. Herbert Morrison, in the Commons ridiculed the German statements about damage inflicted on Southern England by pilotless planes. These attacks had no material effect on the war effort, he said "and little damage of national importance has been caused."

Allied bombers in great strength attacked objectives in Germany including Hamburg.

24TH JUNE.—It is revealed that three enemy U-boats were sunk by the combined action of the British ships and aircraft.

There was lull in attack by flying bombs on Southern England.

25TH JUNE.—Over 1,000 planes bombed 10 pilotless plane sites. There was slight German air activity over Southern England.

Berlin was heavily bombed.

26TH JUNE.—Flying bombs were over Southern England and caused some damage and casualties.

Allied bombers attacked Hamburg.

27TH JUNE.—Casualties and damage were reported due to German air activity over Southern England.

Mr. Churchill answering a question on World Peace Plan, said that all the United Nations will be consulted.

Captain Balfour, Under Secretary for Air, said in the Commons "My own personal view is that the enemy is very powerful and it will be a long time before we have Germany finally beaten."

* * *

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

21ST JUNE.—Allied troops captured Njip, Maram, Chiantso and Tiangzup.

22ND JUNE.—Chinese forces have encircled Mogaung.

23RD JUNE.—The whole of Kohima-Imphal road is now open. North-west of Bishenpur, Allies repulsed two enemy attacks.

Miss Macdonald, 292, Skelling Thorpe Rd., Swanpool, Lincoln, one of the 8 R.A.F. N.S. sisters in India, attending to F/Sgt. Sushil Kumar Ghosh, Indian Air Force of Faridpore district in the ward of a mobile hospital somewhere on the Burma Front.

A special communiqué issued by S.E.A.C. says that Allied naval units of the Eastern Fleet carried out an air-strike against Port Blair on Wednesday morning.

24TH JUNE.—Chindits occupied Sawngching. Heavy fighting took place on the outskirts of Mogaung.

25TH JUNE.—Allied trops entered Mogaung.

26TH JUNE.—Bitter fighting continued at Mogaung. Mopping up continued east and west of the Kohima-Imphal road. The 5th Rajput Rifles captured "Lone Tree Hill," east of Palel.

27TH JUNE.—It is announced that the Allied troops have completely captured *Mogaung*.

* * *

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

21ST JUNE.—The Russians launched a new offensive against the Finns at several points beyond the town of Viborg and advanced six miles beyond the city. The Russians have occupied more than 300 inhabited localities and the towns of Medvezhegorsk and Voznesene.

22ND JUNE.—The Germans have lost on the Soviet Front over 7,800,000 officers and men in killed and prisoners, up to 70,000 tanks, 60,000 aircraft and over 90,000 guns in these three years of war.

23RD JUNE.—The Russians launched an offensive in the sectors north-west and south-east of Vitebsk. They advanced nine miles and the railway between Vitebsk and Orsha was cut.

24TH JUNE.—The battle for Vitebsk raged fiercely. The Russians advanced 12 to 18 miles north of Lodeynoye Pole and occupied more than 200 localities.

25TH JUNE.—Vitebsk was isolated. Soviet troops captured Chausy. The German defences in the Bobruisk direction were broken. The Russian troops captured Senno, Bogushev, Babinovichi, Ivamkovo, Zaozerye, Bolshaya, Klyushkino and about 350 localities.

26TH JUNE.—Russians have captured *Vitebsk* and *Zhlobin*. Soviet forces had broken through Finnish positions between Viborg Bay and Tali at two points.

27TH JUNE.—The Red Army reached a point more than 40 miles west of Vitebsk. Troops of the Third White Russian Front captured Orsha.

* * *

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

21ST JUNE.—Rains hindered operations. The Eighth Army pushed 3 or 4 miles beyond Perugia. Indian troops occupied Pipa and Cintella Darno.

22ND JUNE.—Allies captured Camerino and Umbra.

24TH JUNE.—The Eighth Army seized Monte Gioga and Corciano.

25TH JUNE.—The Allied troops occupied Follonica, Monte Rotundo, Malio, Sarteono, Pescia, Castelvieto, Pedrola and Torniello.

26TH JUNE.—The Fifth Army captured Piombino. Allied armies maintained their pressure on the enemy and advanced in many places.

27TH JUNE.—Eighth Army troops captured Chinsi. It is revealed that Field Marshal Smuts made a three-day visit to the Italian front. He met General Alexander and also General Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander of the Mediterranean.

Mr. Churchill made a statement in the Commons on British, Dominion and Indian casualties in Italy.

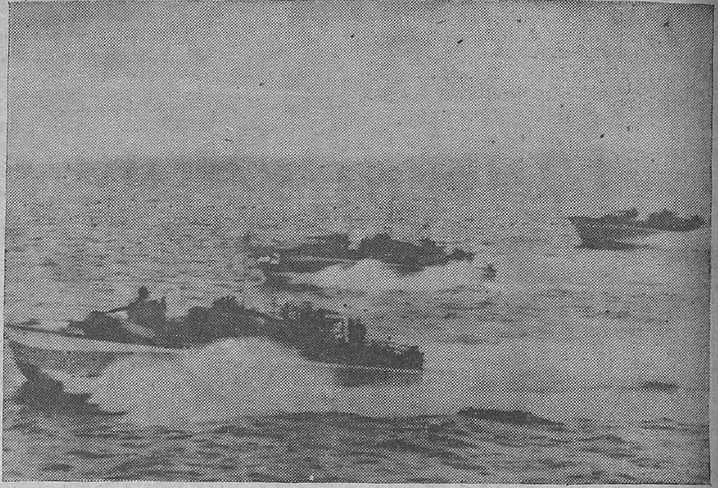
* * *

VICHY, FREE FRANCE AND THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

21ST JUNE.—The Allied troops have surrounded Cherbourg. The Allied forces have captured Onchy, Vasteville, Valognes, Les Pieux, Couville, Rau Ville la Bigot.

Launching sites of pilotless aircraft between Abbeville and Calais were attacked.

22ND JUNE.—Fighting for the liberation of the great port of Cherbourg has begun.



British motor torpedo boats returning just after dawn from anti E-boat patrol off Cherbourg.
(Radioed from London to Cairo and flown to India.)

King Peter of Yugoslavia and Prime Minister Dr. Subasic conferred with Generals Alexander and Sir Maitland Wilson, in Italy.

23RD JUNE.—Allied pressure on Cherbourg continued. Ploesti and Gingin in Rumania were bombed.

24TH JUNE.—Fighting around Cherbourg was heavy. Steady progress was maintained by the Allies. British troops captured Saint Honorie.

25TH JUNE.—Allies have captured Cherbourg. German Generals Salley and Stegman were killed.

General Koenig, Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces in Britain, has been vested by French authorities with the command of the French Forces of the interior.

26TH JUNE.—Fighting continued in some strong points in Cherbourg.

Allied bombers attacked Vienna.

27TH JUNE.—After the capture of Cherbourg, Lieut.-General Carl Von Schlieben, Commander of the Cherbourg garrison and Admiral Hennecke, Sea Defence Commander of Normandy, were taken prisoners. Allied troops took Chauex and Fontenay. The German casualties since the beginning of the invasion are estimated to be 70,000.

* * *

THE FAR EAST

21ST JUNE.—A fierce naval battle raged in the Mariana group in the Central Pacific. It is reported that the Japanese fleet has moved into a position east of the Philippines. In the last few days 600 Jap planes were destroyed. American troops captured Borokoe and Sorido aerodromes on Biak Island. American aircraft carried out new attacks ranging from Kurile Islands to Truk and the remaining Jap bases in the Marshalls.

22ND JUNE.—A major portion of the Jap fleet has been smashed in the battle between the Marianas and the Philippines. The Jap fleet broke off the engagement and fled during the night.

23RD JUNE.—It is announced that United States submarines have sunk 16 more Jap ships in the Pacific.

24TH JUNE.—Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek and Mr. Wallace have issued a joint statement.

The total Jap losses in the Marianas campaign were 44 ships sunk and two probably sunk; 47 ships damaged and 638 planes lost.

25TH JUNE.—Allied bombers destroyed 22 Jap planes in an attack on Yap.

26TH JUNE.—The United States troops captured Mount Taputchan.

Lieut.-General George Kenney has been appointed Commander of the newly created air army. "Far Eastern Air Force" with headquarters in Australia.

FOR YOUR RADIO DIARY

MADRAS—JULY	1.—9-45 p.m.	Fighting Forces.
„	„	3.—9-00 p.m.	The Sword and the Plough Share: In Britain.
„	„	4.—9-45 p.m.	Topical Talk.
„	„	5.—9-45 p.m.	'The Voice of America'—Relay from Delhi.
„	„	6.—9-00 p.m.	Common Cause.
„	„	7.—9-00 p.m.	Financing the Future—Insurance. By C. M. Kothari.
„	„	7.—9-45 p.m.	World Affairs—Relay from London.

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, AND PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR OF WAR PUBLICITY, "VICTORY HOUSE," MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.